



Borough of East Retford.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1938

BY

Lieut.-Col. J. M. H. Conway,

D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Retford :

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RETFORD.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of East Retford.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Borough during the year 1938. The Report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health in their Circular 1728, dated 25th October, 1938.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. H. CONWAY.

May, 1939.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	4,656 acres
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, mid-year 1938.....	15,190
Number of inhabited houses	4,412
Rateable Value (1st April, 1939)	£90,191
Sum represented by a penny rate	£353

The chief industries in the town are :—

Wire Manufacture.
 Manufacture of Rubber Goods.
 Dyeing and Cleaning.
 Constructional Engineering.
 Iron Founding.
 Wall Paper Manufacture.
 Agriculture.

Vital Statistics.

LIVE BIRTHS—		Total	M	F
Legitimate	...	229	117	112
Illegitimate	...	14	9	5
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				... 15.9
Birth Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population				15.1

STILL BIRTHS—		Total	M	F
Legitimate	...	10	4	6
Illegitimate	...	1	0	1
Rate per 1,000 TOTAL births				... 43.3
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				... 0.72
Rate per 1,000 population in England and Wales				... 0.60

DEATHS—		Total	M	F
		173	98	75
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				11.38
Death Rate per 1,000 population in England and Wales				... 11.6
Death Rate adjusted in accordance with the Registrar-General's Areal Comparability Factor				... 10.69

MATERNAL MORTALITY—		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	... 1	3.93
Other Puerperal causes—	Nil	Nil.
		1 3.93
Maternal Mortality for England and Wales		
per 1,000 total births		... 2.97

INFANTILE MORTALITY—		Total	M	F
Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age		... 7	3	4
Deaths of Legitimate infants under 1 year of age		7	3	4
Deaths of Illegitimate infants under 1 year of age		Nil	Nil	Nil

Year	Deaths under 1 year of age	Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1000 legitimate live births	Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1000 illegitimate live births	Deaths of all infants under 1 year per 1000 total live births
1930	17	65.31	66.67	65.38
1931	22	84.33	142.86	85.94
1932	20	80.51	90.91	80.97
1933	17	90.4	230.7	84.5
1934	9	40.17	Nil	38.1
1935	8	43.1	Nil	40.6
1936	11	40.1	222.2	47.2
1937	14	63.6	10.0	60.8
1938	7	30.5	Nil	28.8

Death rate of infants under under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in England and Wales		... 53.0
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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 7, 3 males and 4 females, giving a Death Rate of 28.8, as compared with that for England and Wales which is 53.0.

Two of these deaths were due to infantile convulsions, 1 to prematurity, 1 to congenital debility, 1 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to whooping cough, and 1 to infantile debility. Three of these infants did not survive their birth a week, and only 1 attended at the Child Welfare Centre.

MORTALITY.

The number of deaths at all ages registered during the year was 173, 98 males and 75 females, giving a Death Rate of 11.38 as compared with that for England and Wales, which is 11.6.

The above number includes the deaths of 30 persons in institutions outside the Borough, 20 males and 10 females.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 0.52.

The death rate from Cancer was 1.64.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 0.59.

There were no deaths from Measles or Diarrhoea under 2 years of age, and 1 death from Whooping Cough.

The above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General as 15,190, an increase of 100 over that for 1937.

The causes of death were:—

Other Liver diseases	...	1	Other circulatory diseases	5	
Other Digestive diseases...		2	Bronchitis	...	4
Acute and chronic nephritis		3	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	9
Puerperal sepsis	...	1	Other respiratory diseases		2
Congenital debility,			Peptic ulcer	...	4
premature birth, etc.	...	3	Appendicitis	...	1
Senility	...	19	Whooping cough	...	1
Suicide	...	3	Diphtheria	...	4
Other violence	...	5	Influenza	...	5
Other defined diseases	...	22	Tuberculosis of the		
Ill defined diseases	...	1	respiratory system		8
Diabetes	...	7	G.P.I., tabes, etc.	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	10	Cancer	...	25
Heart Disease	...	27			

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

1. **Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

(a) Medical.

Medical Officer of Health—Lieut. Col. J. M. H. Conway,
D.S.O., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., (Cambridge University).

Also Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

School Dental Officer—L. A. Mackley, Esq., L.D.S.,
R.C.S., (Eng.)

(b) Others.

Sanitary Inspector—Mr. F. R. Smith, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat.

Health Visitor—Miss E. Cocking, C.M.B., (Jessops
Hospital).

3 years Hospital Training.

6 months District Work Training.

Matron of Infectious Diseases Hospital—Miss A. Neal,
Registered Fever Nurse.

Experienced 10 years mental nursing.

Miss Neal's services were dispensed with on the closure
of the Hospital in August, 1938.

2. **Laboratory Facilities.** Specimens for bacterio-
logical and pathological report are forwarded to the City
Laboratory, Nottingham, and specimens for chemical report
to Sheffield. Samples of milk for bacteriological count are
forwarded to the Pathology Department of the Victoria
Hospital, Worksop, and samples for biological test for
bacillus tuberculosis are forwarded to the Institute of
Animal Pathology, Cambridge.

3. **Ambulance Facilities.** A modern ambulance is
maintained by the Corporation, for general duty in the
Borough. Two ambulances for the conveyance of non-
infectious and accident cases are maintained by the Retford
and District Ambulance Committee.

4. **Nursing in the Home.** The District Nursing Association provides two nurses for home nursing. Their time appears to be very fully occupied and their services are greatly appreciated, especially by the helpless and those suffering from chronic diseases. These nurses do not attend cases of confinements.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.** It is seldom that any of the notifiable infectious diseases are nursed at home, the majority are removed to the North Notts. Joint Isolation Hospital. Health Visiting to cases of Tuberculosis is carried out by the County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) The School Clinic, Chancery Lane, is open daily. The School Medical Officer attends on Mondays, Thursdays and when necessary on Friday mornings. For full particulars see the report of the School Medical Officer for 1938.

(b) The Tuberculosis Dispensary, which is held at the Out-Patient Department of the Retford and District Hospital, North Road, on Tuesday afternoons, is under the administration of the County Council.

(c) Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic.

No. of sessions held during 1938	100
No. of sessions attended by the Medical Officer	43
No. of examinations made (children)	833
No. of examinations made (mothers)	204
Average number of children and mothers examined at each session	24
No. of individual children attended Centre	803
No. of visits paid by children to Centre :—	
under 1 year	3,055
1—5 years	4,948

Total ... 8,003

No. of individual mothers attended Centre	619
No. of visits paid by mothers to Centre	5,728
No. of visits paid by expectant mothers to Centre	655
No. of individual ante-natal cases attended	98
No. of individual post-natal cases attended	106

Visits paid by Health Visitor to:—

Children under 1 year of age 2,469

Children between 1—5 years of age ...1,443

Total 3,912

Ante-natal cases 223

This Centre is administered by the Ladies Health Association, a voluntary organisation. The Centre is open from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, the Medical Officer attending on Thursdays.

The attendance at the Centre shows a still further increase—8,003 visits being paid by children as compared with 7,350 in 1937, and there has also been a rise in the attendances of ante and post-natal cases.

The accommodation is now inadequate, and the Council have decided that in the near future, a new Centre will be provided.

(d) **Orthopaedic Treatment.** The same arrangements have been operative during the year as in previous years, namely that children requiring treatment attend the Worksop Cripples' Guild Clinic and when necessary are admitted to the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital. The cost of this treatment being borne by the Council, and recovered from the patients where possible. During 1938 3 new cases have been put on the register, so that at the present time, there are 5 cases on the Cripples' List. 43 attendances were made at the Worksop Cripples' Guild Clinic, and one child received treatment in Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

(e) **Supply of free milk to Necessitous Persons.**

During 1938, free milk was distributed to 154 families, where there were 270 pre-school children requiring special nourishment and 44 expectant mothers. A total of 24,096 pints of milk was issued, and in addition 19 families were provided with "dried" milk. All applicants were seen by the Medical Officer, and recommended to the Child Welfare Committee before any issue was made.

(f) **Services of trained Midwives for all confinements.**

Four maternity nurses were appointed by the County Council for the Borough of East Retford and the surrounding districts.

These nurses are as follows :—

Nurse F. E. Hardy, Welham Road, Retford.
 Nurse E. A. Hardy, Welham Road, Retford.
 Nurse L. N. Pearson, Victoria Road, Retford.
 Nurse O. A. Scotney, Ollerton Road, Retford.

They work in close co-operation with the Welfare Centre, with the result that practically all expectant mothers are seen and examined at the Centre, and where necessary are referred for the advice of a Consultant.

There is one private maternity nurse in the Borough, namely : Nurse A. E. Noble, Mount Vernon Nursing Home.

As the Medical Officer in charge of the Welfare Centre, the work of these nurses to a certain extent comes under my observation, and I would like to express my appreciation for the very great assistance they are to the Centre.

(g) **Home Helps for cases of Confinements.**

In the case of necessitous mothers, the cost of a home help is defrayed by the Council. 13 such grants were made during 1938.

(h) **Maternity Beds for Complicated Cases.**

The Council has made arrangements for the admission of cases where the homes are unsuitable to either the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, Kilton Hill Hospital or the Victoria Hospital, Worksop. One such case was admitted during 1938. Should a case require urgent operation it would be transferred to the nearest Hospital.

(i) **Isolation and Separate Nursing of cases of Puerperal Sepsis.**

These cases are at present transferred to the Norton Hospital at Sheffield. 2 cases were admitted during the year.

When the North Notts. Joint Isolation Hospital has been fully reconstructed it is anticipated that cases of puerperal sepsis will be accommodated at this Hospital.

(j) Services of a Consultant.

J. E. Stacey, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., is the consultant for these services. During the year 24 cases were referred for his opinion.

(k) Dental treatment for mothers and children under five years of age.

During 1938, 45 mothers and 5 children were recommended for dental treatment, the cost of which was £106/12/6. Of this sum, £47/17/3 was paid by mothers, and the balance was met by the Council or from the funds of the Ladies' Health Association.

(l) Special arrangements for pre-school children.

Defective Vision. Glasses are prescribed by the Medical Officer under the same arrangements as those which exist for school children. One case was treated during the year.

Ophthalmia in Infants. Should such cases arise they are kept under the supervision of the Health Visitor and the Medical Officer of Health, and if it is considered necessary, they can be transferred to Hospital for further treatment.

Diseases of the Ear and Throat. Cases of ear disease are supervised at the Child Welfare Centre, and can be treated either at the School Clinic or Hospital, and if necessary, they may be referred for the opinion of a Consultant. During 1938, one case was seen by J. H. Cobb, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Sheffield, the Council's Consultant under this heading. Cases of tonsillectomy are treated at the Retford and District Hospital, and 7 such cases were operated upon during the year.

6. Children's Act, 1908. This Act is administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The Health Visitor has been appointed Infant Protection Visitor under Part I of the Act. Notifications of all children who are maintained "for reward" are received and registered, and the children are kept under supervision by the Health

Visitor, and frequently attend the Welfare Centre, where they come under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. At the end of 1938, there were two cases on the register.

7. Recreation and Playing Fields. During 1938, a central Park of six acres was opened to the Public. Half of this area is laid out as gardens, and the remaining three acres as children's playing fields, hard tennis courts and bowling greens.

The children's ground is constantly thronged, and in all suitable weather, the tennis courts and the bowling greens were fully occupied. 5,000 people played either tennis or bowls during the season, and the park itself was very popular. The other recreation ground is that known as the Coronation Playing Field, situated to the East of the Borough on the Leverton Road. This field consists of seven and a half acres, and was maintained throughout the year in good order, the grass being regularly mown. Seats and swings were also installed.

The Corporation have purchased in the South area at Thrumpton, a playing field of seven acres. This field will be provided with football and cricket pitches, and a paved area for roller skating. The Council are contemplating the further purchase of land at Hallcroft and Ordsall, and to lay them out on similar lines to that proposed for the Thrumpton field. It is also proposed to lay out a small portion of land on the housing estate at Ordsall as a playing field for smaller children, and the work will be proceeded with in the early part of 1939.

It is very gratifying to be able to record these activities of the Corporation. There is little doubt that in the past the needs of youth did not receive the attention they merited, and if we are to maintain a reasonable standard of fitness of the nation, provision for the young people for healthy exercise is an absolute necessity.

At the present time, the Government is providing financial assistance through the National Fitness Council to assist local authorities in the provision of recreation grounds, and it is trusted that full advantage may be taken of these facilities whilst they are available,

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. **Water Supply.** The water is obtained from two deep boreholes situated on the West side of the Borough. These bores extend for 650 feet, but they are only tubed for 12 feet from the bottom of the wells, the depth of the wells being 70 feet. The water bearing stratum is met with at a depth of approximately 45 feet.

Samples of water have been submitted twice yearly for chemical analysis and weekly for bacteriological tests.

The last chemical report on the water is as follows:—

Physical Characters.

Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long...	...	...	...	clear, colourless	
Taste	...	...	...	...	normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	none

Chemical Examination.

	Parts per 100,000	
	Borehole No. 1	Borehole No. 2
Total Solids dried at 180° C	20.0	21.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	1.90	2.10
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	3.13	3.47
Nitrates	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.20	0.23
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none
Total Hardness	12.8	13.4
Temporary Hardness	10.0	10.5
Permanent Hardness	2.8	2.9
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	0.005	0.008
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0006	0.0010
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0008	0.0006
pH Value	7.6	7.6
Free Chlorine	none	none

The Bacteriological Examination of both boreholes is as follows:—

	No. 1 Borehole.	No. 2 Borehole.
Temperature on arrival	11° C	11° C
Number of colonies per ml. developing on Agar in:—		
3 days at 22° C	2	72
48 hours at 37° C	2	12
Probable number of bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group present in 100 mls. of the Water	0	0

Remarks. Both satisfactory.

During the year the following extensions and renewals to water mains have been carried out :—

New Mains.

New road off Leverton Road. 108 yards of 4"
Extensions.

Storcroft Road	...	126 yards of 3"
Bypath Road	...	12 yards of 3"
Richmond Road	...	112 yards of 4"

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the building developments in the neighbourhood and also to excavations being carried out by the Railway Company in close proximity to the Corporation water supply. Both these undertakings have considerably altered the outlook with regard to the protection of the water supply. The excavations have undoubtedly opened up a direct passage to the supply by which contamination found entrance. In the month of February reports on the bacteriological state of the water first began to be unsatisfactory, and in March a chlorination plant was installed, and the bacteriological reports on the water which has been subject to chlorination show all coli organisms to have been removed.

The Committee have had the advice of a Consulting Engineer on the best method of safeguarding their water supply, and are at present considering his report. As a result of this report, undoubtedly further steps will be taken by the Water Committee.

2. **Rivers and Streams.** The River Idle passes through the Town and is joined on the East by the Moorgate Beck and on the West by the Carr Dyke. There is very little pollution.

3. **Drainage and Sewerage.** The following new sections of sewer have been laid during the year :—

Off Leverton Road—540 lineal feet of 9" stoneware pipes.

Hallcroft Road—189 lineal feet 9" stoneware pipes.

New Relief Sewer—2,330 lineal feet 21" iron pipes.

1,500 lineal feet 18" iron pipes.

1,300 lineal feet 18" concrete
tubes.

4. Closet Accommodation.

No. of conversions to water closets					No. of closets on conversancy system remaining on	No. of closets remaining on	No. of water closets on
1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	31/12/38	31/12/38	31/12/38
					Pails	Others	
Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	*32	*18	12
							4319

* None of these are accessible to sewers.

5. **Scavenging.** Scavenging is carried out by direct labour under the efficient supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

6. **Sanitary Inspection.** The work would appear to be well supervised by the Inspector, and I am satisfied that it is being efficiently carried out.

7. **Shops and Offices.** No complaints have been received during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, and under the Public Health Act, respectively. 35 inspections were made during the year.

8. **Camping Sites.** There are no sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1938, and no licences have been issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

9. **Smoke Abatement.** During the year, the industrial chimneys were kept under surveillance and no nuisance was discovered. One chimney giving trouble in 1937 was quite satisfactory in 1938 after representations had been made to the firm.

10. **Swimming Baths and Pools.** There is an up-to-date modern swimming bath with continuous filtration plant, provided by the Corporation. The standard of the water for bathing is quite satisfactory and the baths are well managed and in all respects suitable.

11. **Eradication of Bed Bugs.** 20 houses have been disinfected for the eradication of bed bugs, 11 of which were houses owned by the Corporation, and 9 houses belonging to private owners. The bedding from the infested houses was removed to the steam disinfector and thoroughly steamed and the rooms were sprayed with Zaldecide, and then fumigated with Lawes disinfestators. The bedding of all tenants before removal to a Council house has been examined and if found to be verminous it was transferred to the disinfector and steamed, and then sent direct to the new houses. All bedsteads were also sprayed. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

12. **Common Lodging Houses.** There is only one common lodging house in the town and this is kept under supervision by the Sanitary Inspector.

13. **Offensive Trades.** The offensive trades in the town are those of a fellmonger, tanner and fish friers. Notices were served on four occasions where insanitary conditions were found, and there have been no other causes for complaint.

14. **Slaughterhouses.** There are 8 registered and 6 licenced slaughterhouses in the Borough. These slaughterhouses are scattered throughout the town and many are in congested areas and close to dwelling houses, which is neither hygienic nor desirable.

As previously pointed out the majority of these buildings do not come up to modern standards, but at the same time the standard of beef slaughtered is closely supervised and is generally of good quality.

The butchers in the town have given the Inspector material assistance, and the Inspector has paid 1,501 visits to slaughterhouses, and altogether 18,482½ lbs. of meat have been condemned. This fact demonstrates the necessity for close supervision.

15. **Schools.** The School buildings in the Borough have been much improved during the past five years. Large senior boys' and senior girls' schools of modern types have been erected. Two other schools have been reconstructed

and one rebuilt, and in the near future the remaining schools will also be reconstructed and one more junior school erected.

The Schools are supplied with water from the mains and are fitted with modern drinking fountains, and the general hygiene of all schools in the area is satisfactory.

The infectious disease amongst the children during the year has been considerably below the average. No special steps were required in dealing with any outbreak.

16. **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.** All the rag flock used in the Borough is guaranteed to conform to the standards as laid down by the Act.

HOUSING.

During 1938, 95 houses were officially represented as unfit for human habitation, which brings the total number represented up to 632. These houses have been dealt with as follows:—

Demolished	303
Demolition Orders made but houses not yet demolished	60
Undertakings given not to use the houses for human habitation	9
Closed under Section 20, Housing Act, 1930	2
Reconstructed	186
Schemes of reconstruction approved but not yet carried out	45
Waiting disposal	27

All the worst houses in the town have now been dealt with either by Closing Orders or under Section 11 of the 1936 Housing Act, but there are still a number of houses of a borderline type which, until the cost of reconditioning has been estimated, it cannot be said at present as to whether they will come up for reconstruction under Section 11 or repairs under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936.

The Corporation have erected during the year 30 houses and 35 houses have been built by private enterprise, a considerable proportion of which were suitable for the working classes.

In spite of the fact that so many houses have recently been built there is still an acute demand for houses for the working classes especially those of the lower rents, and at present there is a waiting list of 146 applicants for Council houses.

HOUSING.

STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—

(1)...	[a] Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
	[b] Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						415
(2)...	[a] Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925							104
	[b] Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						262
(3)...	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...		95
(4)...	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...							105

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	125
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

[a]...Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—			
[i] By owners	..	...	8
[ii] By Local Authority in default of owners	...		—

[b]...Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 13 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| [i] By Owners | 14 |
| [ii] By Local Authority in default of owners ... | Nil |

[c]...Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 23 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 41 |

[d]...Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

4. **Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.**

- | | |
|--|-----|
| [a] (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year | 8 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 8 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 73 |
| [b] Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 6 |
| [c] (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 34 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 244 |
| [d] Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |

Of the 8 cases of overcrowding now existing 6 are houses owned by the Corporation.

Overcrowding. There were 8 houses still down as being overcrowded at the end of 1938. These families will be re-housed in houses which are now being erected.

General. The percentage of pre-1919 houses which have now been demolished is 10.4 and the percentage of houses reconstructed is 6.2, giving a total under both headings of 16.6. In addition to the houses demolished and reconstructed, during the year there have also been 193 houses repaired either through unofficial or official notices. The effect of this improvement in housing conditions is too obvious to require further comment.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk. There are 27 registered retailers and 21 producers of milk in the Borough. Since 1st April 1938, the veterinary supervision of milch cows has been under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, I am not, therefore, in a position to comment on the frequency of inspections, but I understand that 3 cows have been taken for slaughter on account of tubercular disease.

By arrangement with the County Medical Officer, all herds in the Borough have had herd samples of milk taken quarterly, and in no case has there been a positive result, which is most satisfactory.

The sheds and dairies are as a rule maintained in a satisfactory manner, but at the same time, many of the sheds are of old construction and they are lacking in an adequate supply of fresh air and lighting. However, as they comply with the regulations on the point, little improvement can be made other than by appealing to the common sense of the owners, and in this direction I am glad to say that definite improvements have been made.

The standard of cleanliness of the milk produced in the Borough as judged by the samples submitted for methylene blue test is most satisfactory. There were 34 samples submitted for this test of which only 2 were unsatisfactory. When we consider that no sample was positive for Tubercular bacilli amongst the herds in the Borough, and the fact that the number of samples reported as unsatisfactory from a clean milk point of view was only 2 out of 34, we see the great advance which has been made in the improvement of the standard of milk produced.

Meat and other Foods. These items are dealt with fully in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, from which it will be seen that the supervision of these supplies is very considerable. See page 34.

Adulteration. The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1928, is carried out by the County Council—see the embodied Food Inspector's Report, on page 22.

Nutrition. It is very rare to see a case of definite malnutrition amongst the inhabitants of the Borough, where malnutrition could be traced to lack of food. In the examination of 604 children of the elementary schools during the year, 9.11% were shown as "slightly subnormal" and 0.165% were classified as "bad." In none of these cases were the conditions due to absolute lack of funds, but in the larger percentages, wrong feeding was the direct cause. As frequently pointed out before, in many families far too little of the income is expended on wholesome and protective foods, such as milk, eggs, fresh vegetables and fat fish, the tendency being to rely on tinned and prepared foods, which are not the equivalent of fresh.

Although great improvement has taken place in the standard of nutrition of the child population of the Borough, the percentage of those shown as subnormal, is, from a health point of view disturbing when the cause is considered. With better housing conditions, cheap milk at school and the assistance which is extended to necessitous families, it might be anticipated that the percentage of subnormal children must considerably drop. Unfortunately there are other factors operative, which cannot but be harmful to the fitness of the children of the future—the most prominent of these is the lack of interest taken in the home by the younger female population, due largely to the fact that a very high percentage of girls and young women are absorbed in industry. These girls have never had the opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of practical domestic economy or of learning to cook a simple meal, with the result, that when they marry and become mothers, unless they are exceptionally intelligent, their homes are unsatisfactory and their children are incorrectly fed and mismanaged.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and the Education Committees of the Corporation have assisted the more necessitous families in obtaining milk. 135 families were given 24,086 pints of milk, and the Education Committee gave 42,900 bottles of free milk to 216 children.

Shellfish. There are no shellfish layings or beds in the district. The shellfish which are marketed are Oysters, Mussels and Cockles and these come from Whitstable, Boston and Cleethorpes, respectively.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.
See page 7, paragraph 2.

**Summary of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, in the
Borough of East Retford, for the year ending 31st December, 1938**

Articles purchased by the Inspectors for Examination and Analysis.					Correct	Incorrect	Genuine	Adulterated
Baking Powder	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Brawn	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Butter	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Cheese	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Cream	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Cocoa	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Coffee	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Gin	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	..
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Lard	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Mincemeat	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Margarine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Marmalade	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Jam	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Milk, Condensed	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Olive Oil	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Pepper	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Rice	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Potted Meat	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Sausage	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Shredded Suet	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	..
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Vinegar	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Vinegar, Malt	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Tincture of Rhubarb	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..
Whisky	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	..
TOTALS				43	9	...	34	...

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by the Inspectors
by " Gerber " Tester.**

		Result	
		Correct	Incorrect
No. of Samples taken by the Inspectors	...	289	289
No. of Samples taken at Farms	...	...	Nil
Submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors	1	1	Nil
		290	290
			Nil

MILK (Special Designations), ORDER, 1936.

Number of Samples taken:—					Result.	
					Complied	Failed to Comply
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	—			
Accredited	...	...	16		14	2
			16		14	2

[Signed] ERNEST TEMPLEMAN, Chief Inspector.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

Smallpox. No cases occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever. 17 cases were reported, 14 of which were treated in Hospital and 3 in their own homes. 2 cases were reported from the South Ward, 4 from the East Ward and 11 from the West Ward. The type of the disease was mild, and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria. There were 16 cases during the year, 15 of which were treated in the Isolation Hospital and one at home. The disease was of a severe type and four deaths occurred. One case occurred in the month of January and there were no further cases until June when 7 cases occurred. From then until the end of the year, 3 cases in August was the most which occurred in any one month.

Similar steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease as have been previously described. These would appear to be effective as the disease has been kept in check.

The advantages of immunisation have repeatedly been brought to the notice of parents, but the response has been very definitely disappointing. Very few parents have taken advantage of the facilities afforded, only 15 school children and no pre-school children were immunised. The Diphtheria Prophalytic used was T.A.F.

Pneumonia. There were 24 cases with 9 deaths, as compared with 50 cases and 18 deaths in the previous year. The largest number of cases occurred in the months of January and February.

Erysipelas. 9 cases were notified during 1938.

Tuberculosis. 24 cases of Pulmonary and 7 cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported, as compared with 19 cases and 4 cases respectively in the previous year. There were 8 deaths. Although the number of cases reported is a little higher than last year, the incidence of the disease is not above the average for the Borough.

Under the Public Health Regulations 1925, any person found to be suffering from Tuberculosis engaged in any way with the milk trade has been excluded from taking part in either the collection or distribution of milk. There were no non-notified Tuberculosis deaths during the year.

So far as can be ascertained all cases of Tuberculosis in the area have been notified, and there have been no cases of neglect or refusal to notify.

Influenza. 5 deaths are reported from this disease.

Measles. We have no figures to show the number of cases which occurred during the year, but from the School records there would appear to have been only a small number of cases. Prophylactic serum has not been used. There were no deaths.

Prevention of Blindness. At both the Child Welfare Centre and the School Clinic, special arrangements are available for the treatment of eye cases, either amongst pre-school children or scholars, and the services of a Consultant Ophthalmologist are available if required.

There are also arrangements at the combined North Notts. Joint Isolation Hospital for an Ophthalmic Surgeon to visit cases should his services be required.

Diseases of specific origin are referred to the Centre at Mansfield for treatment.

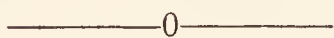
Special arrangements have been made for the workmen belonging to the Corporation, for the prevention of accidents to the eyes, and records of cases of blindness are maintained.

General. The advantage of Public Services available for the treatment and prevention of diseases have been continually brought to the notice of the inhabitants, both by pamphlets and instructions at the various clinics.

All Clinics are well attended and the facilities available would appear to be quite well-known by those requiring them.



NOTIFIABLE
INFECTIOUS DISEASES



STATISTICAL TABLES
1938



NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES notified during the year 1938.

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Total Notified		
				South Ward	East Ward	West Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	17	8[a] 6[b]	...	2	4	11
Diphtheria ...	16	1[a] 14[b]	4	7	6	3
Pneumonia ...	24	...	9	6	6	12
Erysipelas ...	9	...	...	3	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	2[c]	1	1	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1[d]	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	24	8[e] 4[f]	8	9	8	7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	1[g]	...	3	2	2
Totals ...	100	45	22	32	31	37

[a] Arlington House Hospital, Retford.

[b] North Carlton Isolation Hospital.

[c] Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield.

[d] Doncaster Isolation Hospital.

[e] Ransom Sanatorium, Rainworth.

[f] Kilton Hill Sanatorium, Worksop.

[g] Staffordshire General Infirmary.

**Table showing Infectious Diseases notified month by month
during 1938.**

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Totals
January	3	1	4	2	::	::	4	::	14
February	::	::	4	::	::	::	5	1	10
March	2	::	1	::	::	::	2	2	7
April ...	6	::	3	1	1	::	2	1	14
May ...	::	::	3	2	::	::	1	1	7
June ...	1	7	1	::	::	1	2	1	13
July ...	2	1	4	1	::	::	::	::	8
August	1	3	1	::	::	::	1	::	6
September	...	1	1	1	1	::	3	::	7
October	1	1	1	1	...	::	2	1	7
November	...	1	1	1	...	::	1	...	4
December	1	1	...	...	...	::	1	...	3
Totals	17	16	24	9	2	1	24	7	100

Notifiable Diseases notified during the year 1938.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases notified in whole district												
	At all ages	At all ages in years											
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever ...	17	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	1	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	16	...	...	...	2	1	7	4	1	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia... ..	24	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	4
Erysipelas ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	24	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	8	3	8	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...
Totals ...	100	2	2	2	5	6	20	10	8	14	6	18	7

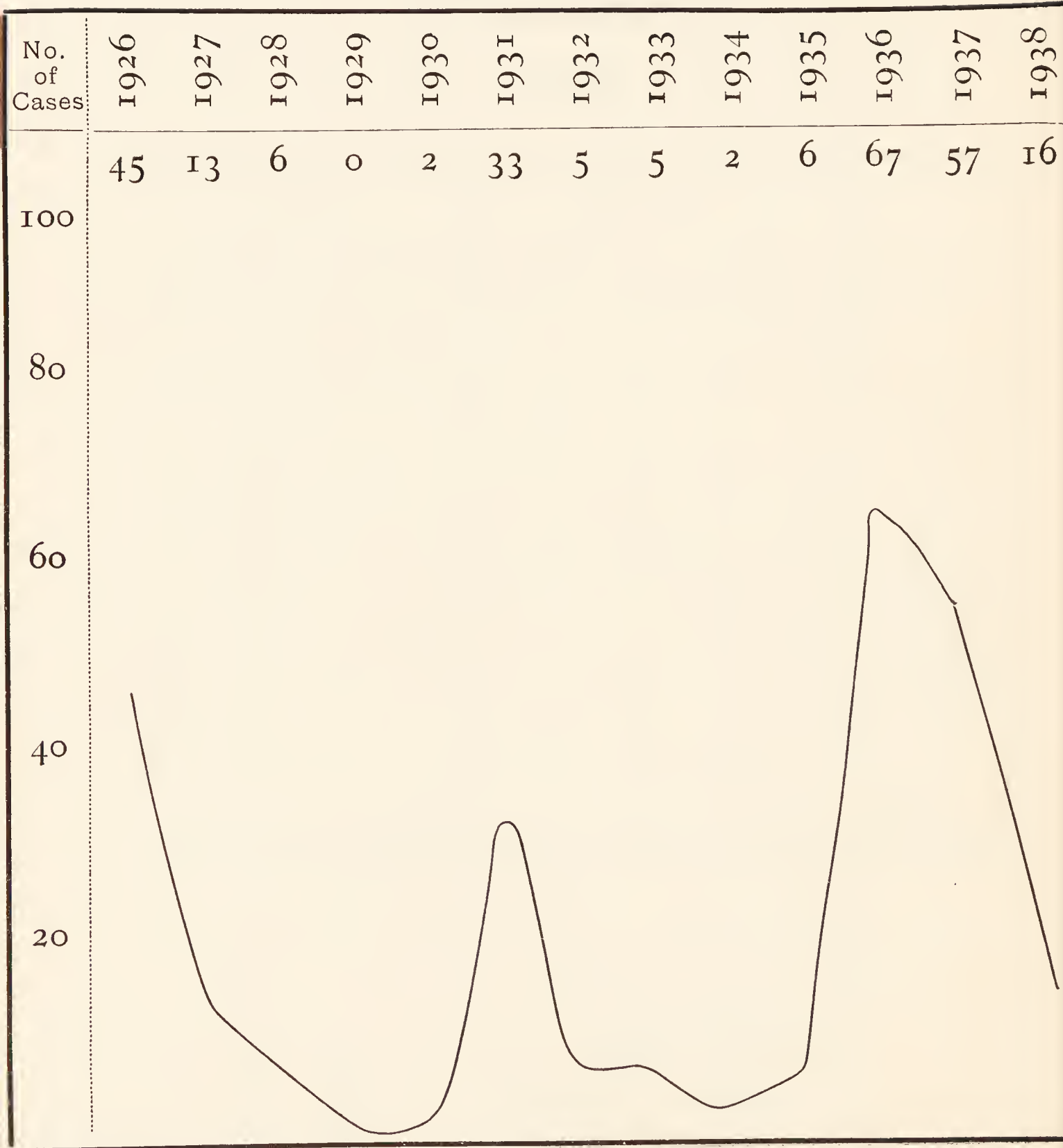
TUBERCULOSIS.

1938.

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1... 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2... 3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3... 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4... 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5...10	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10...15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15...20	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
20...35	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
35...45	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
45...65	...	5	3	1	...	1	2	...	...
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	17	7	5	2	5	3	...	...

DIPHTHERIA.

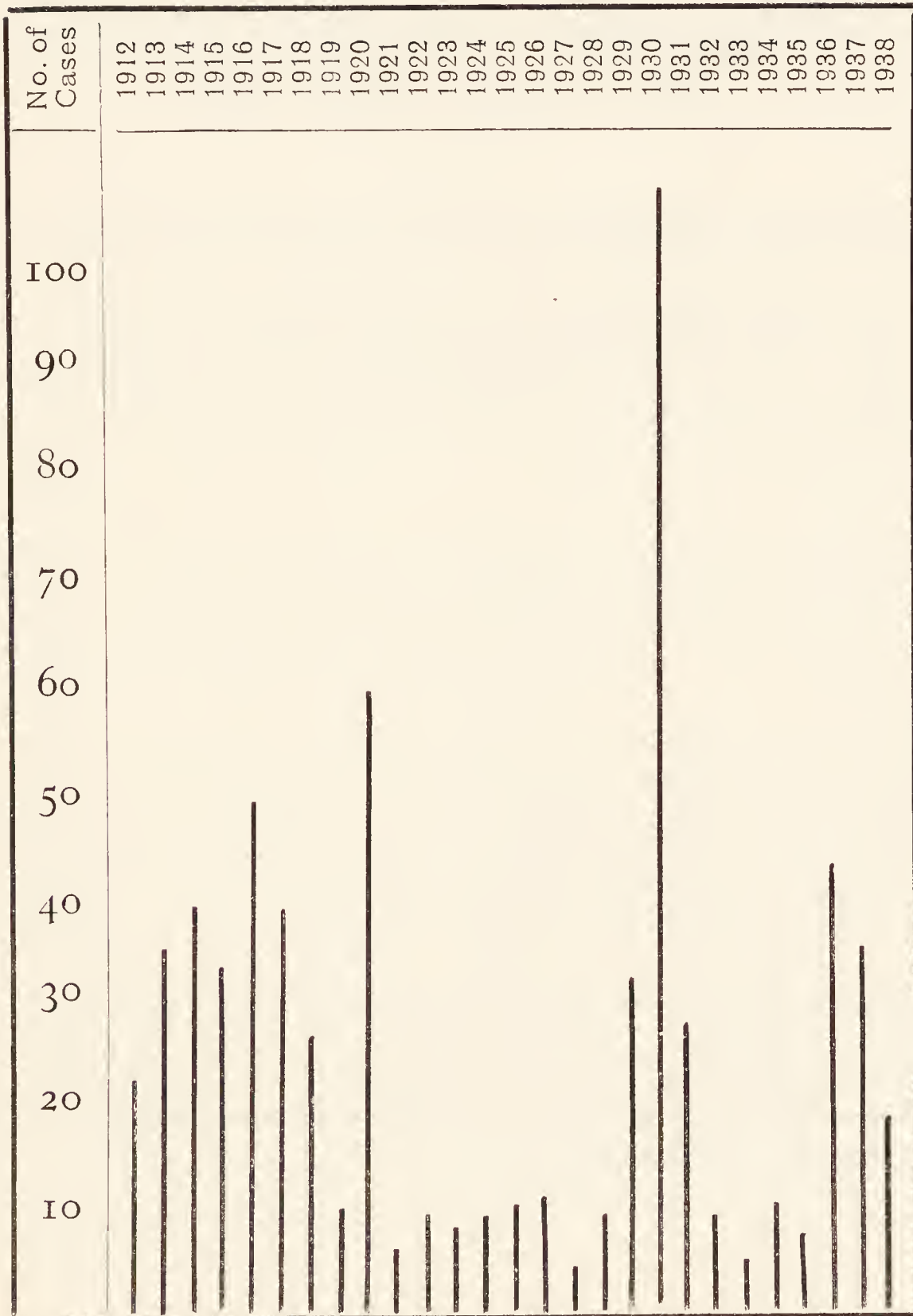
Incidence of Disease during Thirteen Years.



Scale—24 Cases to the inch.

SCARLET FEVER.

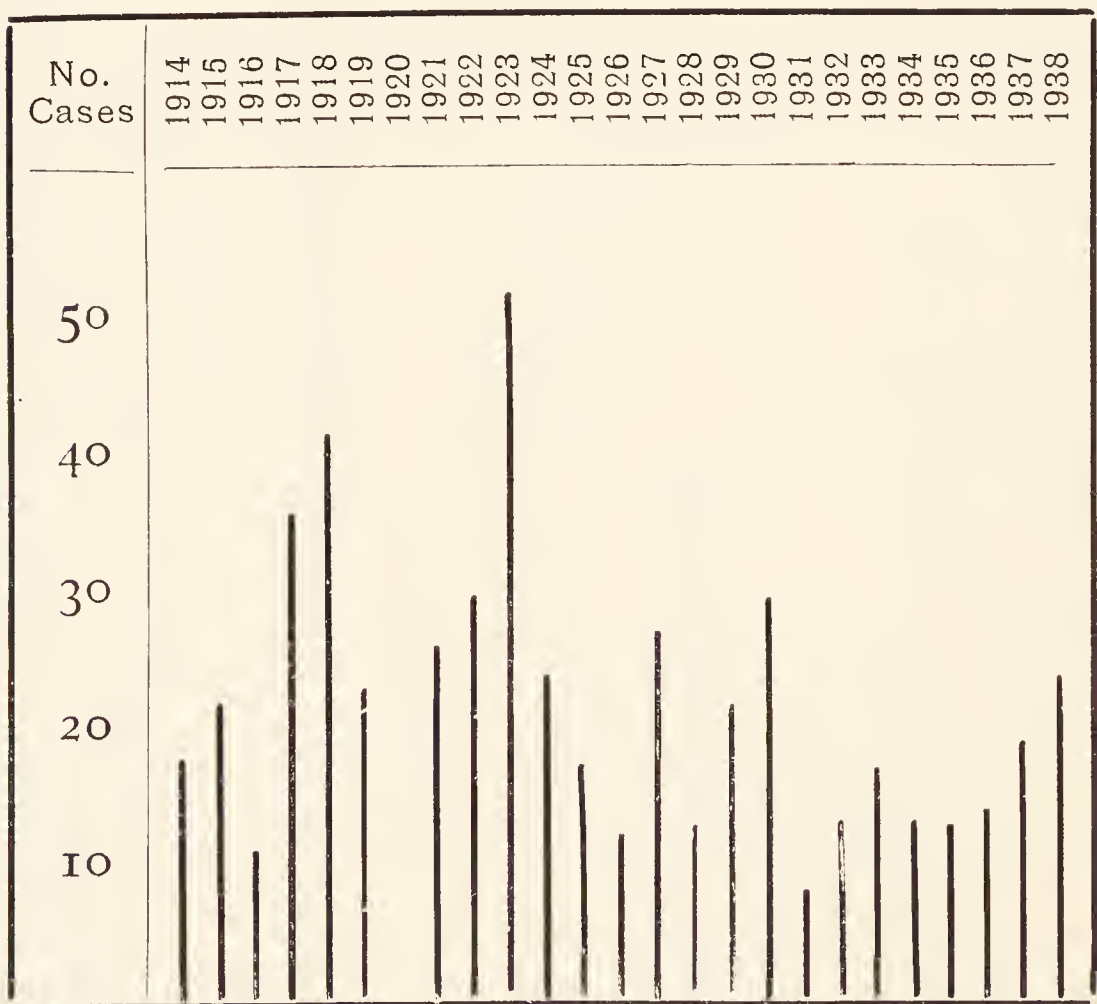
Incidence of Disease during Twenty-seven years.



Scale—24 Cases to the inch.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence of Disease during Twenty-five years.



Scale—24 Cases to the inch.

Borough of East Retford.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1938.

*To the Medical Officer of Health
for the Borough of East Retford.*

Sir,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my report upon the work done during the year 1938.

93 complaints were received and investigated, nuisances being found to exist in all but two cases.

147 informal notices asking for the abatement of nuisances were served during the year, and in 12 cases it was found necessary to serve statutory notices under the Public Health Act and in 32 cases notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. No legal proceedings were instituted to enforce a statutory notice.

The number of defects which were remedied was 814 and this has meant an enormous amount of repair work to house property by owners. Quite a number of houses have been completely overhauled and provided with all the necessary amenities, and in some cases two houses have been knocked into one so that space could be found to provide larders, sinks, washhouses, and occasionally bathrooms.

The standard of housing accommodation for the working classes is steadily rising and if we are allowed to continue our housing work on present lines I see no reason to doubt that the standard of accommodation will rise still

further. Bathrooms, hot and cold water, electric lighting and fitments, and a garden are amenities that should be provided for every house and if we can ensure national peace I am confident that the ideal can be realised.

Although there are always some houses to let in the Borough there is an unsatisfied demand for houses at an inclusive rent of less than 10 shillings weekly. Retford is a town with a considerable proportion of agricultural and other lowly paid workers and we need many houses at small rents. Naturally the houses which have been condemned are almost without exception houses at small rents and it is necessary for the Corporation to keep this fact in mind when fixing the rents of houses which it has provided for the tenants previously occupying unfit properties.

There were still 8 cases of overcrowding in the Borough at the end of the year, 6 of which were in houses owned by the Corporation. 73 people were living in these 8 houses. 34 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year and 6 new cases were discovered. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to relieve all overcrowding during the year 1939.

Very considerable progress has been made with the clearance of unfit houses and 32 notices were served under the repair section of the Housing Act. Unfortunately the re-building programme became very much delayed through the default of the contractor, and houses that should have been finished by June were unfinished at the end of the year. It is again our hope to complete the demolition of unfit houses by the end of 1939. It is my intention to press on with the work under the Housing Consolidated Regulations of 1925 and certain areas in the town are being inspected and every house in the area is brought up to a proper standard.

Meat Inspection. This important work has been carried out strictly on the lines laid down in the Meat Regulations and Memo 62 Foods. It is difficult and arduous work owing to the fact that we have private slaughterhouses scattered throughout the town, but we do receive the welcome co-operation of the meat traders. The meat condemned is less than last year which is wholly due to the fact that the number of animals killed under the Tuberculosis Orders shewed a considerable reduction.

The number of visits to slaughterhouses were 1,501 and quite a percentage of these visits are made at hours outside the normal staff hours. There now appears little prospect of a central slaughterhouse for Retford, and we must make the best of the present situation. One new slaughterhouse was built and came into use during the year, and one registered slaughterhouse has not been used for about six months. There are at present 14 slaughterhouses in use in the Borough of which 8 are registered.

No serious infringement of the law took place throughout the year, but in a few instances it was necessary to ask for limewashing to be done or for the removal of waste products.

Other Food Inspection. Visits are made to shops, stalls and other premises where food is manufactured or sold. In a few cases it was necessary to ask for better methods and these were carried out without any further legal action being necessary. A list of tinned food, bacon, etc. that has been condemned is given in another part of this report but in no case was the food concerned being offered for sale.

Milk. During the year 160 visits were paid to dairies and cowsheds in the town. At the end of the year there were 33 cowsheds or dairies in the town and in addition 9 shops were registered as milk sellers where the milk is handled in sealed bottles only.

In eight cases it was necessary to draw the attention of the trader to unsatisfactory conditions on his premises and in each case the trader remedied the trouble. 57 samples of milk were taken and tested either by the methylene blue test or the bacterial count and of these 46 were regarded as satisfactory and 11 as unsatisfactory. When unsatisfactory samples were produced in the Borough the farms were visited by me and the methods in use were observed for defects. If unsatisfactory milk was produced in the rural area the Sanitary Inspector of the district was notified. In addition to this the milk of the accredited producers is tested regularly by the officials of the County Council. Ten samples of milk were taken and sent away for the biological test for tuberculosis. All were negative.

Pasteurised milk is on sale in the Borough and one producer retailer sells guaranteed tubercular free milk. There is also a considerable quantity of milk produced by accredited cowkeepers sold in the Borough but the public should understand that this milk is not guaranteed free from tuberculosis.

Although the bulk of Retford's milk supply is delivered in sealed bottles, the open can is still frequently met with. I think that the time has come for the prohibition of the sale of milk from open cans as it appears that the milk can will not die of its own accord.

Infectious Disease. The year 1938 has been a good year with regard to infectious disease and only 128 visits were paid by me to houses to control infectious disease. All patients suffering from diphtheria and scarlet fever are removed to hospital unless the home conditions are exceptional and there is a desire to keep the patient isolated at home. Houses and bedding are disinfected immediately the patient is removed.

During the year 641 articles were disinfected with steam at the disinfector. The schools are disinfected twice each year and oftener if many cases of disease occur at a school.

Common Lodging House. There is now only one common lodging house in the town and the accommodation provided is ample for the town's needs. The house is well kept.

Canal Boats. No contraventions of the regulations were discovered during the year. There are only a few boats which ply up and down the canal from Worksop to Stockwith with loads of coal and wheat. The crew in some cases consists of man and wife and sometimes two men. In no case were children on board.

Petroleum Storage. These stores are licensed by the Local Authority and the total amount of oil which could be kept in the licensed stores is 110,250 gallons. Almost the whole is stored in underground tanks and the fire risk from this class of store is extremely small.

A special condition of all licences is that during the process of filling the storage tank the pipe-line from the tank wagon must be securely screwed on to the storage tank.

Shops Act. Visits are made to inspect the sanitary conveniences, heating and washing arrangements etc. at shops in the town. 35 visits to shops have been recorded during the year and two contraventions were discovered, one of insufficient ventilation and one lack of sanitary convenience. One of these contraventions was remedied during the year but the other had not been rectified at the end of 1938. This work has not had the attention that it needs during the year but it has been found to be impossible to find the time to do it.

Factories. The Factory Act of 1938 has laid important duties upon Local Authorities, and the supervision of certain sanitary matters in all factories is now part of the duty of a Health Department. Unfortunately the advent of Air Raid Precautions has made great calls upon my time and it was found to be impossible to spare much time for factory inspection. 34 visits were made to factories other than bakehouses and 3 contraventions of the Act were discovered. This new Act has had the effect of causing some factory owners to look into their arrangements for the welfare of the staff and one large factory in the town sent in plans of new sanitary conveniences and cloakrooms before a visit was made by me.

Three written notices were served asking for better arrangements for sanitary conveniences so as to comply with the Factories Act.

Cleansing. The work of cleansing the town has been carried out on much the same lines as before and no serious difficulties have arisen. The total number of cartloads of house refuse collected and disposed of was 4,198 loads. We still use horse drawn vehicles as they are cheaper than motor transport would be in Retford. The carts are entirely covered and have pneumatic tyred wheels. The average load exceeds one ton in weight but owing to the fact that Retford is a level town the strong horses are easily able to deal with a loaded cart.

The house refuse is disposed of by tipping and during the year one tip was filled up and another tip was started.

We have three tips in use at the present time and these tips are in different parts of the town so that the draw for the loaded carts is only a short one. On two of our tips the refuse is covered with about 2' of soil and the land is afterwards used for gardening purposes, but in the case of our other tip we are using a gravel pit and the refuse is being laid in layers 5' thick and covered with two or three inches of soil. It is interesting to note that during the year a very fine Park was opened in Retford and this Park has been laid out on one of the house refuse tips that I finished using about 8 years ago.

The total cost of collecting and disposing of the house refuse was £1,846/17/4 and the cost per 1,000 inhabitants was £123/2/6. The cost per 1,000 inhabitants last year was £117/14/5.

The street cleansing has been carried out on the usual plan of dividing the town into areas and having one man for the cleansing of each area. All the main streets are swept out early in the morning and The Square, Carolgate and Bridgegate are swept twice daily.

I am gradually abolishing the old open hand-carts and providing the men with covered vehicles. It has been found that a covered hand-cart is quite as convenient for the man and the benefits to the public are obvious. The refuse is deposited in certain arranged places and is collected regularly by a cart and taken to the tips. The gullies on the main roads are emptied by the County Council and we also receive some assistance in man-power from the County Council. During December we had a snowfall of unusual severity and for nearly a week the staff was increased to nearly one hundred. Salt is used on the main roads for the removal of snow.

Traders are allowed to deposit their putrescible refuse at our main depot and it is then removed to the tip with the street sweepings. No charge is made for this service which is much appreciated by fishmongers and fruiterers.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK R. SMITH,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Meat and other Foods condemned in 1938.

Class of Foodstuff.	Condition.	Weight.
17 whole carcasses of beef	Generalized Tuberculosis	8,970 lbs.
Whole carcase of beef ...	Johne's Disease ...	320 „
Whole carcase of beef ...	Septicaemia ...	230 „
Whole carcase of beef ...	Dropsy ...	220 „
Whole carcase of beef ...	Jaundice ...	644 „
3 part carcasses of beef ...	Tuberculosis ...	199 „
4 part carcasses of beef ...	Bruising ...	705 „
2 part carcasses of beef ...	Broken Legs ...	422 „
Whole carcase of veal ...	Immaturity ...	28 „
Whole carcase of veal ...	Multiple Abscesses ...	130 „
2 whole carcasses of pork ...	Generalized Tuberculosis	280 „
Whole carcase of pork ...	Septic Laryngitis ...	322 „
Whole carcase of pork ...	Enteritis ...	112 „
5 part carcasses of pork ...	Tuberculosis ...	205 „

Beasts heads ...	82	Sheeps livers ...	1
Beasts lungs ...	94	Pigs heads ...	59
Beasts udders ...	23	Pigs plucks ...	56
Beasts livers ...	72	Pigs kidneys ...	6
Beasts hearts ...	25	Pigs hearts ...	3
Beasts kidneys ...	50		

1 6-lb. tin of Ox Tongue.
 11 6-lb. tins of Pressed Beef.
 1 12-lb. tin of Pressed Beef.
 22 tins of Fruit.
 2 tins of Sardines.
 6 tins of Tomatoes.
 1 tin of Peas.

1 tin of Salmon.
 1 tin of Condensed Milk.
 1 small jar of Prawns.
 1 small jar of Horseradish cream
 1 Chicken.
 25 lbs. of Bacon.

Summary of Visits, 1938.

To Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1501
To Shops and Stalls, re Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	275
To Properties, re Nuisances	...	...	...	...	183
To Properties under Notice	...	...	...	...	608
To Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	160
To Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	34
To Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	16
To Petrol and Carbide Stores	...	...	...	...	9
To Premises, re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	128
To Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	14
To Premises under the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	399
To Premises, re Rats	...	...	...	...	30
To Interviews with Owners, etc	...	...	...	...	91
Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	31
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	35
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	2
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	13
To Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	262
Total					3,791

	No. at end of 1937.	Taken off register	Put on register	No. at end of 1938
Milk Purveyors	28	1	—	27
Cow Keepers	24	3	—	21

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH, 1938.

Foul or Defective Drains and Closets	...	...	57
Defective Roofs, Spouting and Dampness	...	...	144
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	84
Houses without Ashes Accommodation	...	...	42
Houses without Sinks	...	...	49
Houses Dirty or Verminous	...	...	9
Overcrowded Houses now abated	...	...	35
Houses Badly Ventilated	...	...	46
Defective House Floors	...	...	84
Nuisances from Manure or Animals	...	...	2
Nuisances from Smoke	...	...	1
Houses with Improper or no Larders	...	...	30
New Coalhouses Provided	...	...	18
New W.C.'s Provided	...	...	40
New Washhouses Provided	...	...	22
Defective Fire Grates	...	...	51
Defective Windows	...	...	57
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	15
Plaster	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	18
			814

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYE-LAWS, ORDERS, etc.

Slaughterhouses	...	...	8
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	8
Bakehouses	...	...	4
Factories and Workshops	...	...	3
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	1
Offensive Trades	...	...	3
			27

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1938, for the

Borough of East Retford in the County of Nottinghamshire,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
FACTORIES with mechanical power...	50	3	...
FACTORIES without mechanical power...	...	...	...
*OTHER PREMISES under the Act [including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers premises]	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	50	3	...

* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Sanitary (insufficient	1	...	...	...
Conveniences { unsuitable or defective	2	...	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	1	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total ...	3	...	1	...

